

## RUSSIAN TROOPS THREATEN THORN

Drive Germans from Wloclawek and Intrench Near the Fortress.

## ENEMY'S LEFT WING PARTLY ENVELOPED

Car's Forces Steadily Advancing on Cracow. Already Half Depopulated.

London, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to "La Tribune" from Petrograd says the Russians have driven the Germans from Wloclawek (Russian Poland), thirty-five miles southeast of Thorn. East Prussian forces have fortified themselves within a few miles of the fortress of Thorn.

The German left wing in Poland, according to the dispatch, is said to have been partly enveloped.

In answer to the statement from Vienna that the Russians have been driven out of Hungary, the Russian ambassador to Italy declared to-day that Russian forces occupied the entire province of Bukovina, seven-eighths of Galicia and one-fifth of Hungary; all the passes in the Carpathian Mountains and the Hungarian towns of Ugran, Mukachev and Szeged, between thirty and forty miles from the Galician border, 200 miles east of Budapest. A message from Budapest announces the complete annihilation of an Austrian battalion of Czechs in a recent encounter with the Russians during the latter's advance on Marmaros.

Every soldier in the battalion was either killed or wounded, it is said.

Petrograd, Oct. 8.—An official communication, issued from general headquarters, says:

"The fighting on the East Prussian frontier continued on October 7, with the same ferocity. In spite of German reinforcements, all their attacks in the region of Wirballen (Russian Poland) and Philipoff have been repulsed, with great losses. By a night assault the Russian troops have captured the village of Kamek, near Bakalargewo.

In the forest of Malschichina, west of Ratchka, our troops in a night attack surrounded a German detachment, which was partly exterminated, and the survivors dispersed, abandoning their rifles.

"Russian troops also have captured the town of Biala in Galicia, forty-five miles west of Cracow. The Russian troops have taken nothing of importance to record.

"In the attack against the Prussian position conditions are in our favor, our troops capturing one of the principal positions."

According to news received by "Le Courrier de la Serbie" from Vienna, the Russian invasion of Hungary has caused a panic among the Hungarians. Twenty-five "hundred" soldiers from Marmaros-Steger have been captured in a desperate action. The last train left Szeged yesterday night, and although of great size it could accommodate only a small fraction of the vast crowd of refugees. The state archives, and the rest of the banks had been removed the day before.

When the first body of Cossacks appeared at 7 o'clock Friday morning, the Mayor, with a rabbi and forty soldiers, went to meet them, and begged them to spare the town and its inhabitants. The promise was at once given.

On entering the town, however, the Cossacks ordered their carbines in the air, and the crowd, which had been gathered in the town square, fled in panic. The Cossacks then entered the town, and the crowd fled in panic.

The Russian troops, adds the dispatch, are advancing slowly but irresistibly on Cracow. The population of Cracow has already been reduced by one-third.

Twice, Oct. 8.—Reports from Budapest say that the Russians surprised a small body of frontier guards armed with antiquated rifles who were holding Urook Pass. The Russians suddenly emerged from hidden forest with a detachment of Cossacks leading the infantry, which had with it machine guns. The Austrians were quickly forced to retreat.

They were hurried forward from Cracow, but there were no horses to take them from the mountain and the Russians were sent back to Cracow, toward which the Russians advanced. They were met by a superior force and driven back to the frontier.

The greater part of the population of Marmaros-Steger and the surrounding country have fled to the interior. Their refuge to return home and arrangements have been made to shelter them.

## BERLIN CONFIRMS DESTROYER'S LOSS; OTHER WAR NEWS ON HIGH SEAS

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—A telegram from Berlin says that the evening papers of the German capital announce that the German torpedo boat destroyer S-126 was sunk by a British submarine on the afternoon of October 6, and that nearly all the crew was saved.

The sinking of the German destroyer was announced by the British Admiralty Wednesday, but the designation of the craft was not given. The S-126 was built in 1904-05 and was 210 feet in length. She carried three 1-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her crew was fifty men.

SUBMARINE FLAUNTS TWO VICTORY EMBLEMS.  
London, Oct. 8.—A dispatch of "The Daily Mail" from Harwich, describing the return to that port of the submarine E-9, says:

"Flaunting from her periscope are two flags. One bears a death's head and crossbones on a yellow field for sinking the German cruiser Helg, and another of the same kind for the destruction of the German destroyer yesterday.

"This little privilege submarines have tacitly claimed heretofore, and have succeeded in evading their admirals' displeasure. Submarine crews call them racing flags, and treasure them with greater delight than the white ensign which all British battleships fly."

BRITISH KEEP ON SEIZING DUTCH LINERS.  
London, Oct. 8.—The steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, of the Holland-America Line, arrived at Plymouth to-day.

The Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from New York September 29, her destination being Rotterdam. The fact that she is at Plymouth indicates that she has been "diverted" from her course by British authorities and sent into Plymouth. Other steamers of this line which left New York for Holland have been "diverted" to English ports, notably the Potsdam, the Ryndam, the Rotterdam and the Noordam.

AMERICAN STEAMER A PRIZE AT HONG KONG.  
London, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to Lloyd's Agency says the German steamer Tannenfels and the American steamer Rio Pasig have been taken into that port as prizes.

The German steamer Tannenfels sailed from Singapore August 4, and maritime records show that she was subsequently seized in the Basilan Strait.

Available shipping records make no mention of the American steamer Rio Pasig. It is probable, however, that her home port is Manila.

WOMEN DIVERS OFFER TO REMOVE MINES.  
Tokio, Oct. 8.—A hundred women shell divers of Shima Province offered their services to the navy to clear the mines from Kio-chau Bay. The offer was declined by the navy, as the law prohibits the employment of women in warlike operations.

These divers are accustomed to remain in the water for a long period. Their idea was that, unseen by the enemy, they could dive for the mines near Kio-chau and remove them.

## ENEMY REPULSED, BERLIN REPORTS

Continued from page 1

to-day in the German capital, the splendid and loyal conduct of the Polish soldiers in the German army has made possible the dissolution of the German Anti-Polish Union.

A great part of the German army under General von Hindenburg has effected a junction with the Austrians on the Vistula River at Ivangorod, in Russian Poland, where the Russians are concentrating on the right bank of the river.

Only a small portion of Von Hindenburg's army remains near Suwalki, where the Russian advance in the direction of East Prussia, and this in spite of the numerical superiority of the enemy.

Copies of "The London Times" received here express amazement at the German foolhardiness in taking the offensive in four war arenas at the same time.

Reports received here from the Netherlands say the situation of Antwerp is most critical. The people of the city are depressed, and fear that their water supply will be cut off. The German government is moving to Ostend.

General Zelman Killed.  
Berlin (via London), Oct. 8.—Major General Augustus Zelman, commander of the 2d Bavarian Field Artillery, was killed in action on September 25, it has just become known here.

Two new Knights of the Order of the Iron Cross have been created. One is Rudolph Ullstein, associate publisher of the "Vossische Zeitung," and the other Hans von Bessler, commander of the siege army of Antwerp, informed the authorities of Antwerp through the representatives of neutral states of the imminence of a bombardment of the city.

The dispatch adds that the attack on Antwerp began at midnight.

According to Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent an official dispatch received in Amsterdam from Berlin says that under the provisions of the Hague convention concerning war on land, the German attack on Antwerp is a violation of the convention.

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It is learned from field letters that the sending of cotton trains against the Germans on September 27 by the Belgians was due to information obtained by an aviator who observed the Germans unloading 24-centimeter guns.

The German railroad troops, however, had blocked the line with ties so that no damage was done, the trains running into the obstructions and wrecking themselves.

Russian Advance Called Lie.  
General von Bessler, who is directing operations at Antwerp, was called from the retirement list of 1911. He is brother of the Prussian Minister of Justice. He distinguished himself

## GERMANS' WIVES MOTOR TO FRONT

Accused by Luneville Woman of Filling Their Cars with Plunder.

## ROUGH TREATMENT FOLLOWS KISSES

Courty Grace for Women One Minute, Then Made to Hold Officers' Horses.

By MME. JEAN ALUDE PICARD.  
(Special Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Paris, Oct. 8.—Every day I learn more details about the German occupation, and every day I find it more difficult to understand German culture and mentality.

The following story is strictly authentic, having been told to me by the wife of the Mayor of Luneville, the president of the Red Cross branch of the Femmes de France (Women of France):

"When the Germans entered Luneville they behaved as usual, holding the Mayor and a few notables as hostages, taking everything the inhabitants possessed, pillaging houses abandoned by their owners and taking a curious pleasure in destroying articles which they could not use or take away as punishment for the people who didn't await their coming. Although we may admire the brave ones who stayed, who will not understand the helpless women and children who fled at the approach of the enemy, preceded by tales of atrocities, sometimes exaggerated, no doubt, but too often horribly true. I have not seen a man lose his mind when he heard of the treatment suffered by his young wife at their hands."

"How many other cases too dreadful to be related have I not heard?"

"On the first Sunday of the occupation the German officers came and visited them in automobiles. They examined every house and went through the closets. They chose among the linen, furs, jewelry and silver what pleased them and went away with their cars filled with plunder."

"The Hospital Femmes de France remained open. Both Germans and French were cared for there. Every morning the ladies' hands and kissing them decorously with Teutonic grace and a few minutes later would call the same ladies and order them roughly to hold their horses for them in the street."

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"A laundry man was met by a few officers who ordered him to give up his horse. The man asked if he might first take his load to the hospital and he was instantly shot as a lesson to the population not to discuss orders from the better."

"Privates amused themselves practicing shooting at a target as a target passerby in the street. Nurses were so terrified that they did not dare leave the hospital without being accompanied by two soldiers, one on each side, to protect them."

"Hearing such tales, not only can we no more blame those who left their homes on the approach of the enemy, but must feel unbounded admiration for the valiant ones who stayed, knowing to what they exposed themselves."

"Elsewhere (along the Russian front) the movement of German troops, for strategic reasons, has caused a lull in the fighting."

"In France we are gaining ground slowly but surely, and the situation of the right wing has been extended until it is north of Arras, where our vanguard came in touch with the enemy's cavalry, and the same west of Lille."

## LATIN AUSTRIANS FLEE INTO ITALY

Rome, Oct. 8.—The Italian government in its endeavor to maintain neutrality is exercising the strictest surveillance over persons coming across the frontier from Austria.

Numerous deserters from the Austrian army are taking refuge in Italy, and some criminals are taking the opportunity to escape punishment in Austria by disguising themselves as deserters and coming to this country.

Many Austrian subjects of Italian birth also have fled to Italy because of their unwillingness to serve in the Austrian army.

## FRANCE SEIZES FOOD WORTH \$2,000,000

Paris, Oct. 8.—The French authorities have seized food supplies, valued at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, deposited on the docks at Havre by a German firm, to keep them from being sent abroad.

## 10,000 ALBANIANS MARCH ON SCUTARI

Rome, Oct. 8.—Essad Pacha has left Durazzo and is marching against Scutari with 10,000 armed followers.

It is stated that a secret agreement has been concluded between Essad and the King of Montenegro whereby the latter relinquishes his claims on Scutari, provided the Albanians join the Montenegrins against Austria.

## CANADIAN TROOPS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Southampton, Oct. 8.—Three ships belonging to the Cunard Line are anchored in port, with the first contingent of Canadian troops. Expected vessels with Canadians are, Oriel, the city is full of staff officers and steamship officials, who will supervise the transportation of the troops on the next stage of the journey.

The people here are enthusiastic over the arrival of the Canadians, and are preparing to give them a hearty welcome.

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## MASTERPIECES ARE MOVED FROM LILLE

Ostend, Oct. 8.—Some 15,000 Germans, chiefly cavalry and artillery, coming from Mons and Enghien, have passed through Mouscron, Roubaix and Tourcoing. They camped at Mount Saluin and sent patrols of Uhlanes to Menin and Ypres, where they cut the railway lines.

Most of the masterpieces in the museum at Lille, including the famous work of Leonardo da Vinci, have been removed to places of safety. It appears clear that this German force is operating to protect the retreat of the right wing, for large bodies of tired German troops retiring from France have crossed the Belgian frontier and passed through Tournai.

## GERMAN SOLDIERS EAT CANNED FOOD

Great Care Taken in the Preparation of Meat and Vegetables.

Details concerning the enormous amount of care and organization necessary for the feeding of an army of a million men have been received here from a correspondent in Germany, who writes:

"Canned goods form the greater portion of the army's food supply. The great military canned goods factories at Munich, Aushach, Mayence and Haselbaur, as well as private concerns, furnish all these. Both government factories and the private firms are at all times under strict control, which absolutely insures all ingredients to be of good grade in every respect."

"All sanitary requirements are particularly insisted upon. The employees, chiefly female, are dressed in washable white material and wear closely fitting caps. The purest unadorned fat is used in cooking and baking. This, as well as all other ingredients, such as salt, vinegar, spices, etc., must pass inspection of the food supply authorities and must come up to the prescribed standard. All packages delivered must bear the mark of the manufacturer, as well as the exact date the article was canned."

"There are two kinds of canned meats: beef in bouillon with potatoes and goulash. Canned tongue is prepared in smaller quantities."

"Special abattoirs are constructed. The cattle, sheep and hogs undergo strict inspection, both before and after slaughtering. The meat is put into a cooling room and kept there for twenty-four hours. The quarters of beef steers of prime quality only are passed, and must be between four and seven years old; the rest are cut up and first cooked with spices in open vats."

"The meat is permitted to cool, and then placed in tinned iron cans containing two portions each. These cans are previously boiled and thoroughly cleaned. After filling, each can is closed and sealed and then boiled for one hour in specially prepared vats (under pressure of one atmosphere, or fifteen pounds) and then allowed to cool off."

"During late years an effort has been made to utilize the product of the deep sea fisheries to supply both fresh fish and canned fish to the troops. For the latter purpose, principally shellfish are used, prepared together with potatoes or sauerkraut. Also, dried fish (kabeljau) finds favor. One portion of sea food is contained in each can, and is well nourishment contained, and the fish costs 12 cents less per portion than beef."

"Peas, lentils and beans are prepared for eating in the first instance, then dried, and finally grinding them. The product thus obtained is mixed with fat, beef extract, salt, spices (particularly celery), and put into forms to press individual portions. These are wrapped in cellophane or parchment paper."

"Conserved bread is prepared exclusively by the garrison bakery. It comes in two distinct sorts—dry bread and biscuits (cweiback). Now and then a field biscuit of rice flour or even a biscuit of wheat flour is baked."

## BULGARIANS AND SERBS IN CLASH

London, Oct. 8.—The Vienna "Reichspost" is quoted as stating that fighting has taken place between the Bulgarians and Serbians, and that the Bulgarians have besieged Istip, Serbia.

If this is true it would indicate that Bulgaria has entered the war on the side of Germany and Austria. There is no official notice that such action has been taken.

## THREE TOWNS FALL TO MONTENEGRINS

Paris, Oct. 8.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Cetinje says that Montenegrin detachments operating in Herzegovina inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians and occupied important strategic positions near Gatzko. After hard fighting the Montenegrins occupied A-lak, Stepen and Kliputch, taking a large number of prisoners and much ammunition.

The Montenegrin offensive operations toward Sarajevo are developing favorably.

An Austrian aeroplane, while seeking to observe the French batteries, was hit with shells and fell into the sea.

## BOYS OF FOURTEEN KAISER'S SOLDIERS

German Elementary State Schools Ordered to Raise Armies.

## CITIES ARE DRILLING REGIMENTS OF LADS

But Youngsters Are Not to Go to War Until They Reach Their 16th Birthday.

By H. HERZBERG.  
(Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London Standard.)

Berlin, Oct. 7 (Delayed). Several states of the German Empire are taking vigorous steps to organize the German boys who have not yet reached the age of enlistment, which is nineteen years, for military service.

The Prussian Minister of Education has issued a decree authorizing the headmasters of the elementary and secondary state schools to take the necessary measures in conjunction with the military authorities to raise a reserve army, consisting of boys between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, who will be available for active service in the field when they have been trained.

Boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen are to receive a special military drill to enable them to become active soldiers the moment they attain their sixteenth birthday.

In Berlin itself several regiments of lads between sixteen and twenty years old have already been formed, and similar reports come from many provincial towns.

The ministries of education in Saxony and other constituent states of the German Empire are taking identical steps in co-operation with military authorities.

A court martial, sitting at Kehlmar, in Alsace, has sentenced a farmer, named Demange, to ten years' hard labor on the charge of showing sympathy with the enemy. Demange lives in the district which was occupied by the French troops at the beginning of the war. Subsequently, the troops withdrew to French territory, and the German authorities took drastic measures to punish the farmer for his conduct.

The charge against Demange was that he hosted the French flag on his farmhouse when the French troops occupied that region. Demange denied this most strenuously, declaring that he merely placed a white flag on his roof to indicate that he was a non-combatant, and that no soldiers of either side were on his farm.

## WOMAN RECRUITING SPORTSMAN SOLDIERS

London, Oct. 8.—Recruiting for the famous sportsman battalion is proceeding apace. The enrolment to date totals about one thousand.

It is raised and financed by Mrs. Caniffie Owen, and is in all probability the only battalion of any of the great armies to be brought into being by women. It is certainly the only battalion in the British forces in which the age limit has been especially extended by the authorities. The recruiting posters read:

"The sportsman battalion is a corps for gentlemen up to forty-five years of age."

In the chief recruiting headquarters at the Hotel Cecil a press agent occupies a prominent corner. Payment by the recruit for his equipment is optional. The training and equipment are those required by the ordinary infantry company.

Among the distinguished men already enrolled as privates are Sir Norman Pringle, Sir William Wallace, Sir Robert Newall and two sons of peers who have not yet passed the medical examination. The percentage of rejection among the applicants forms the lowest rate for the recruiting campaign. To date it is less than 5 per cent.

The training ground of the corps will be at Bomford, Essex.

## PARIS ATTACKED AGAIN FROM AIR

Paris, Oct. 8.—A German aeroplane flying over Paris and the suburbs of Aubervilliers and Saint Denis at 9 o'clock this morning dropped two bombs, one of which wounded three persons. The other did no harm.

Hostile aircraft have usually avoided Paris and vicinity early in the day, because of the dangerous atmospheric currents then present. The French troops stationed in the city and suburbs have been commanded not to fire upon the aeroplanes for the reason of the incidental danger to the public from falling bullets.

## WOUND FATAL TO BELGIAN OFFICIAL

London, Oct. 8.—M. de Baretat, burgomaster of Lanaken, Belgium, has died at Namont as a result of a bullet wound in his chest, says the Central News Amsterdam correspondent.

## The envy of others

Every now and then, if you are observant, you will see a malicious little thrust at the fame and popularity of Saks clothes.

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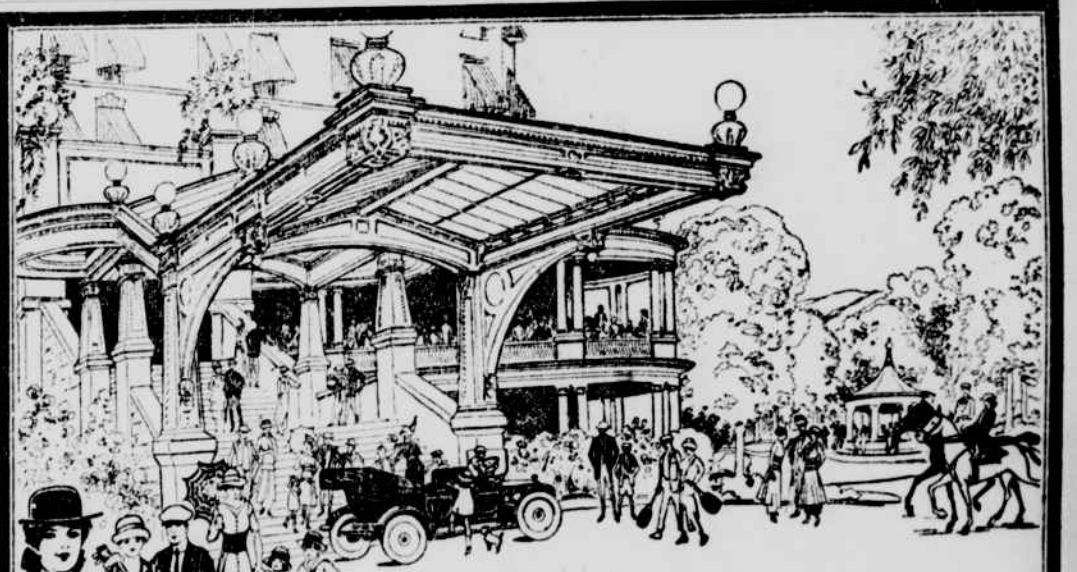
## AMERICAN WOMAN RELIEF CORPS AID

Mrs. Olive Snider, Well Known Here, Forced from France. Is Busy in England.

Among the American women abroad who are doing service with the emergency relief corps is Mrs. Olive O. Snider. She was detained in Paris for a time when war was declared, and later was forced into England with all English and American women who had determined to remain in Paris. A letter recently received says:

"Through all this tension Paris has been dignified, calm and hopeful. At Sacre Coeur, where three thousand human beings stood packed so that one could not stir an elbow, their feeling burst into song ('Sacre la France'). The French are a great race—above all, the French women!"

Mrs. Snider intends remaining in England, if possible, and returning to France after the war. In the mean time she has enlisted with the Women's Social and Political Union and is doing service with the emergency relief corps. Mrs. Snider is well known to New York women, having conducted the Sunday teas at the Women's Political Union headquarters all last season.



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## BRITISH INDIANS DELIGHT FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 8.—The British Indian army is said to be rapidly becoming acclimated. French generals who have inspected their artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineers and ambulance auxiliary corps describe the Indians as splendidly equipped.

The people of the French cities where the men are quartered are favorably impressed with the solemn courtesy of the Orientals, who never enter the cafes or accept hospitalities. All the men except the Gurkhas are great in stature. There is scarcely a man under six feet in height, while some are giants.

More than half the Indian contingent are white troops, who are regarded as the flower of the British army. Transport and artillery supply wagons were brought with the men from India. Herds of goats that furnish the milk supply for the native Indians are pastured near the camps, but the principal sustenance of the Indians consists of wheat cakes, which they themselves bake.

PER CENT CHARGED UPON  
LOANS REPAID WITHIN  
TWO WEEKS FROM DATE